



ANOVA
HEALTH INSTITUTE

Transforming facility-level confidence and engagement with using data to close HIV programme gaps



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Background

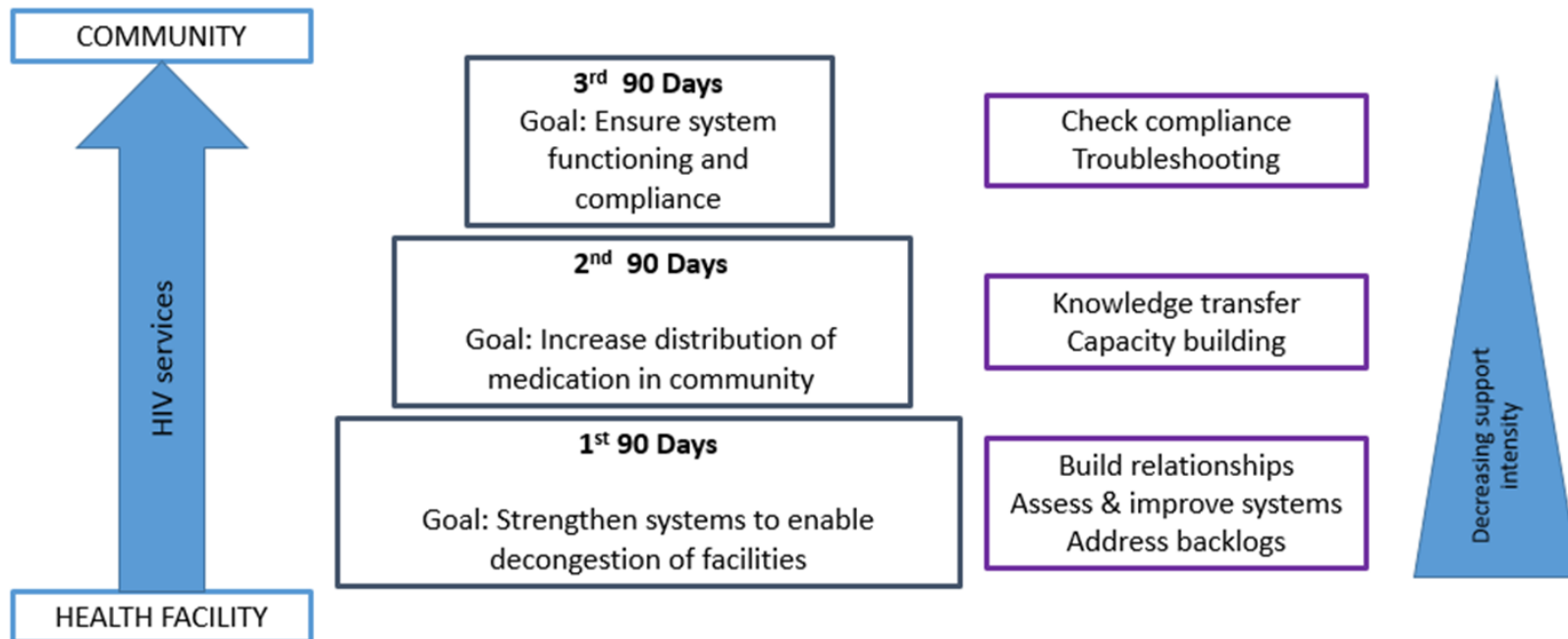
- **Global Health Initiatives** play a significant and complex role in health systems. **PEPFAR** has been instrumental in the response to the **HIV epidemic**. Anova has been the **PEPFAR NGO** in the **Cape Winelands** since 2007
- Major changes in strategic in **2015** required an **innovative model** of support in the Cape Winelands
- The aim of **3x 90 Cape Winelands Hotspot** project was to **close the gap** on the HIV 90-90-90s in **high HIV-burdened clinics** in the Cape Winelands over a **short** period of **time**.
- **What changes** can we make that will result in **improvement**?
- How will we **know** the **changes** are an **improvement**?

Summary of process

- As part of the **evaluation** of the 3x90 innovation a study was done.
- **Study aim:** 1) describe the model, 2) how it was implemented, 3) analyse its effects on facilities and district as a whole 4) enabling and hindering contextual factors.
- To describe the model, its contexts and implementation: **qualitative methods** of data collections were used.
- To investigate the effects of the model at facility level: Analysis of **routine data** was performed.
- **Interviews** with stakeholders: Collected useful data and give us nuanced understanding of effect of support on facilities/ sub-district/ district
- **Feedback:** Transferrable lessons learnt about **data use at facility level**

Principles of the innovation

Anova Cape Winelands model for focussed and sustainable support at “hotspot” primary care facilities



Team: Manager; Pharmacy Assistant; Data Clerk/Counsellor; Professional Nurse
Anova team matched with facility staff team

Formative phase behind the model

- Organic process: “**Doing while planning**”
- **Look for ideas** that can make an improvement?
- Used the “classics” to find ideas: (benchmarking, known best practices, root cause analysis, process mapping, turn ideas into concepts and creating new ideas that work for the clinic)
- **Find proof** (data) that the ideas were implemented and that it made a difference.
- **Measurement:** Services, clinical and intervention outcomes versus implementation strategy outcomes or process measurements.
- Focus on understanding the **local contexts**.
- Look for unintended consequences.

Findings: Data use at facilities

- **Data Disconnect** : Captured at clinic level —→ analysed at higher levels —→ use data to report at higher levels —→ use data for planning at higher levels —→ feedback by higher levels.
- Clinic disconnect with data: 1) **distrust** around data, 2) **lack of ownership** 3) feelings of **disempowerment**.
- Data **not** used for **action** by clinics.
- Tier.net tool: **On-site analysis, presentation and use**.
- “Real time” & “Real world” data: **3x90 Turn-around strategy**
- Bring **confidence** and **engagement** .
- **Improve** services in clinics.
- **Close** HIV programme **gaps**.

Data collection: Feedback

- The clinic is the **micro-setting**, but also the **building block** where **individuals** do data collecting.
- Their work is highly **scripted** to achieve objectives.
- Their **behaviour** is shaped by the **institutional contexts**.
- But they have a **lot of discretionary power**:
- How and when they act and why and how they **support** or even **undermine** policy.
- They have a **pivotal role** in engaging people, building relationships and defining norms and values
- A key focus of the 3x 90 project team was on the **individuals in the clinics collecting data**.

Data collection: Solving problems together

- **3x 90 key strategy:** Create: Opportunities, structures and processes to solve problems together.
- There were many **data collection problems:** Backlogs, Quality of clinical notes and Tier, Appointment system and Tier, Off site pick-up points and Tier. Technical support and Tier.
- There were many **creative solutions:** The Turn-around strategy, Data capturing by “non-data” staff, More than one computer in a clinic to capture. Clinical training for data people, Data training for clinical people.
- Need to proof implementation of the solution and to **measure** the outcome of solution in the new contexts.
- Feedback: Decide to **adapt** or **abandon** the solution.

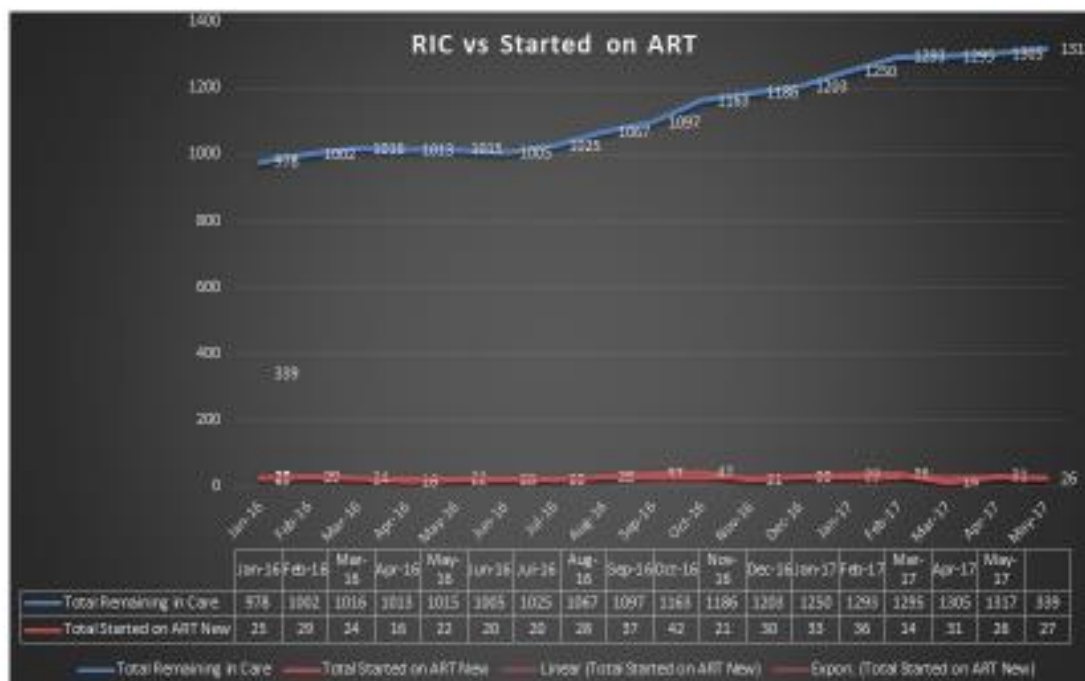
Improving data quality

- Some **ideas** were great and **inspiring**, but the **data to support** the ideas were useless or not collected.
- The importance of **data quality** became an **issue** for the clinic, because they needed the data to motivate for change.
- Examples of creative data quality improvement solutions: Daily cash-up of data, Correcting fake lost to follow-up.
- Clinics started to **verify their reports**, addressing gaps and shortcomings.

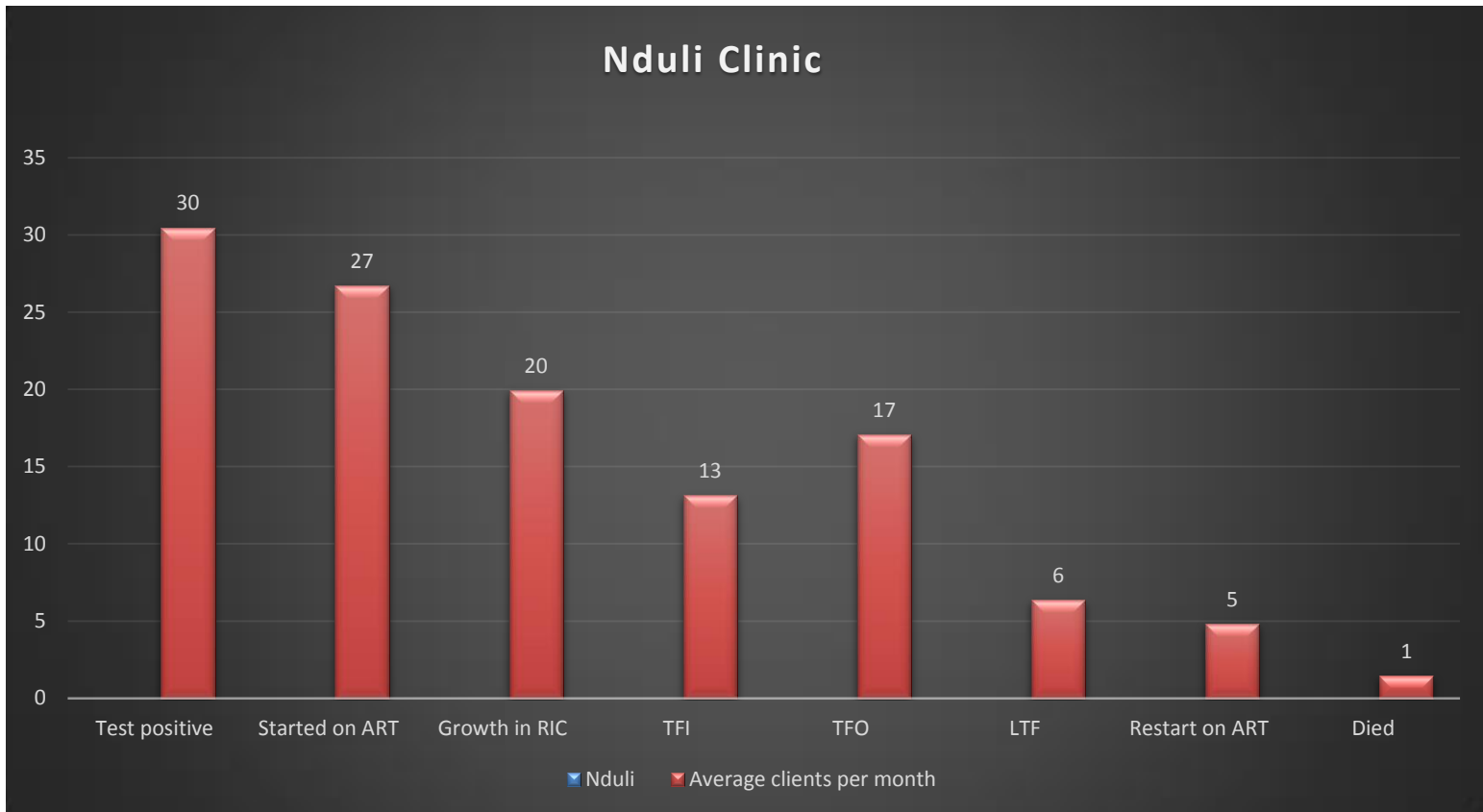
Starting analyse and interpret data at clinic level

- Clinic staff was capacitated and started to **use the different lists** generated by TIER.Net.
- The reports on Tier.net not only help **verifying** data it also help to **analyse** data.
- The clinics started to analyse profile of patients on Tier.net: Male/ Female starting, **Time** between **testing** and starting on ART.
- Analyse the **movement** of patients: Contacting neighbour clinics to look for patients.
- Followed by implementation of a **clinic-level dashboard** that was created to link different data sets.

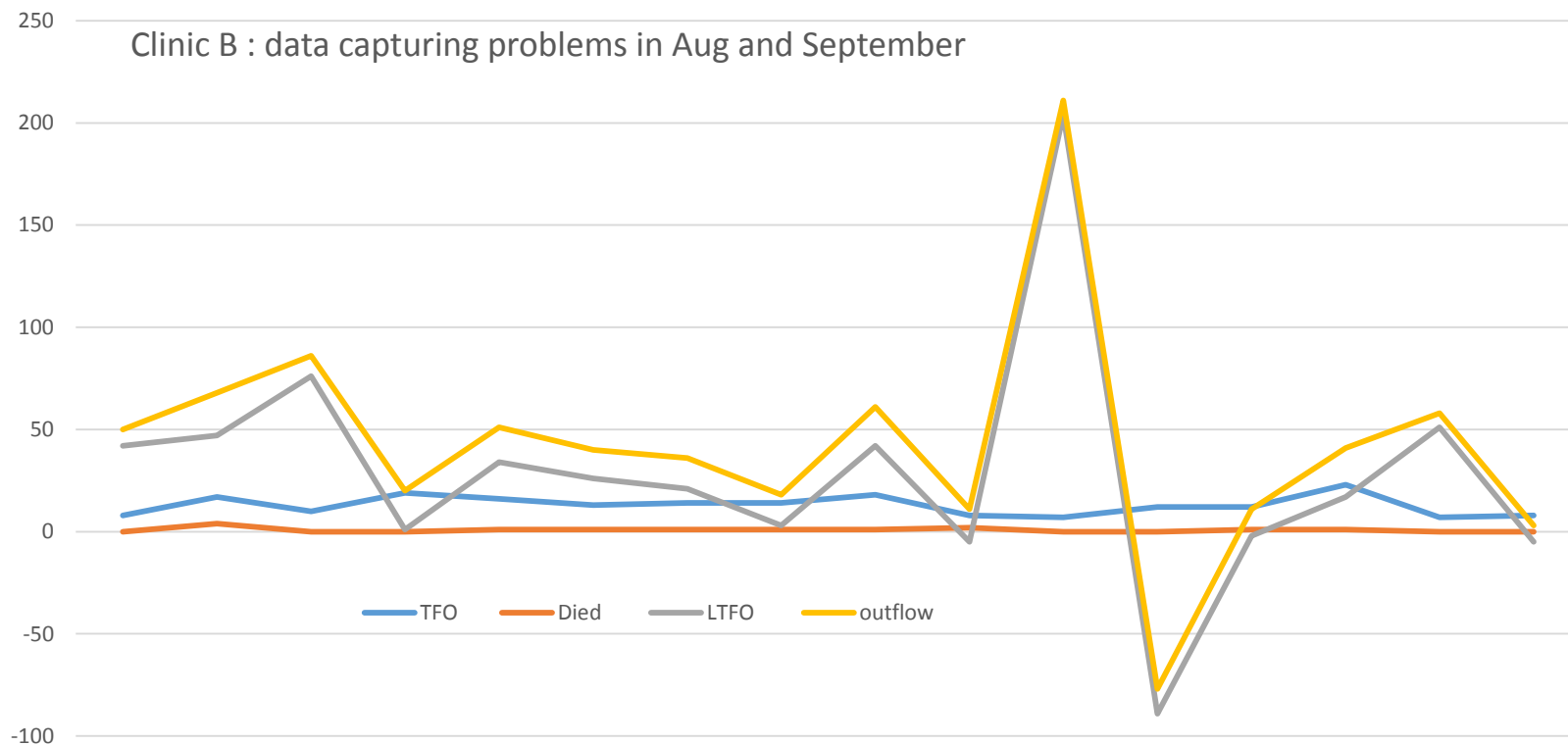
Run chart made by data capture



Example of monthly targets set by clinic



Clinic B : data capturing problems in Aug and September



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	Nov	Dec	16-Jan	16-Feb	16-Mar	16-Apr	16-May	16-Jun	jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	jan	feb
TFO	8	17	10	19	16	13	14	14	18	8	7	12	12	23	7	8
Died	0	4	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	0
LTFO	42	47	76	1	34	26	21	3	42	-5	204	-89	-2	17	51	-5
outflow	50	68	86	20	51	40	36	18	61	11	211	-77	11	41	58	3

Linking data with the performance of the clinic

- In the next phase, the **clinics** started to **present “their” data** in ways that made sense to them.
- **Explaining** their successes and challenges to management using data.
- Clinic managers were now able to **set their own targets** using their own data.
- **Adapt activities** to reach “their” targets.
- Improvement teams.
- Presenting at market place at the **rural research day**.

Key points:

- A key objective of the project was to transform the culture of data use in clinics, from “**top down**” use by higher up management to a “**bottom-up**” approach,
- Focusing on grassroots engagement and engaging “**non-experts**” in thinking through data processes
- Giving clinic staff the **vocabulary** to engage with data capturing, analysis and reporting.
- Spread the improvement by **opinion leaders** and via “**people like them.**”

Conclusions and recommendations

- Only those who deliver care can, in the end, change care.....The **outsider** can **judge** care; but only the **insider** can **improve** it.
- Grow this **new generation** of workers that will be key in bring an end to the epidemic?
- Recognising their role in the fight against HIV, **make space** for them in the governance and management structures of clinics.
- Train them and mentor them, there are no short roads to **knowledge and skills**, it often only **comes with experience**.

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THANK YOU